

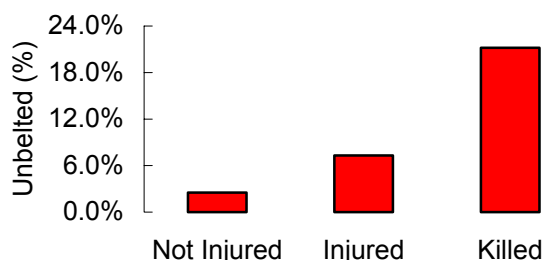
TEENAGE DRIVERS (15-19 YEARS)



Did you know that in 2004. . .

- Teenage drivers represented 7.7% of the licensed drivers in Utah, yet they were involved in over one-quarter (27.6%) of all motor vehicle crashes in Utah.
- Approximately 1 out of 6 (16.2%) fatal crashes in Utah involved a teenage driver.
- A teenage-driver crash occurred in Utah every 35 minutes.

Unbelted Occupants Involved in Teenage-Driver Crashes (Utah 2004)



- Almost one-quarter (21.2%) of the occupants killed in teenage-driver crashes were unbelted.
- Unbelted occupants involved in teenage-driver crashes were 6 times more likely to be killed in a crash than belted occupants.

Fatalities Associated with Teenage-Driven Vehicles (Utah 2004)



- Crashes where the teenage-driven vehicle contained four or more occupants were twice as likely to be fatal than crashes involving teenage-driven vehicles with fewer occupants.

Leading Collision Descriptions of Teenage-Driver Crashes (Utah 2004)

All Teenage Driver Crashes

1. Rear End (34.7%)
2. Broadside (27.1%)
3. Side Swipe (6.0%)

Fatal Teenage Driver Crashes

1. Single Vehicle Rollover (28.6%)
2. Head-On (21.4%)
3. Broadside (16.7%)



- Overall, most teenage-driver crashes were rear-end (34.7%) or broadside (27.1%) collisions.
- For fatal teenage-driver crashes, single vehicle rollovers (28.6%) and head-on collisions (21.4%) were the leading collision types.
- Head-on collisions involving teenage drivers were 40 times more likely, and single vehicle rollovers involving teenage drivers were 9 times more likely to be fatal than other collision types.

Top 5 Driving Factors that Contributed to Teenage-Driver Crashes (Utah 2004)

All Teenage Driver Crashes

1. Improper Lookout (26.4%)
2. Failed to Yield Right-of-Way (15.8%)
3. Followed Too Closely (14.2%)
4. Speed Too Fast (12.3%)
5. Other Improper Driving (8.9%)

Fatal Teenage Driver Crashes

1. Speed Too Fast (24.4%)
2. Improper Lookout (13.3%)
3. Other Improper Driving (13.3%)
4. Fatigued or Asleep (8.9%)

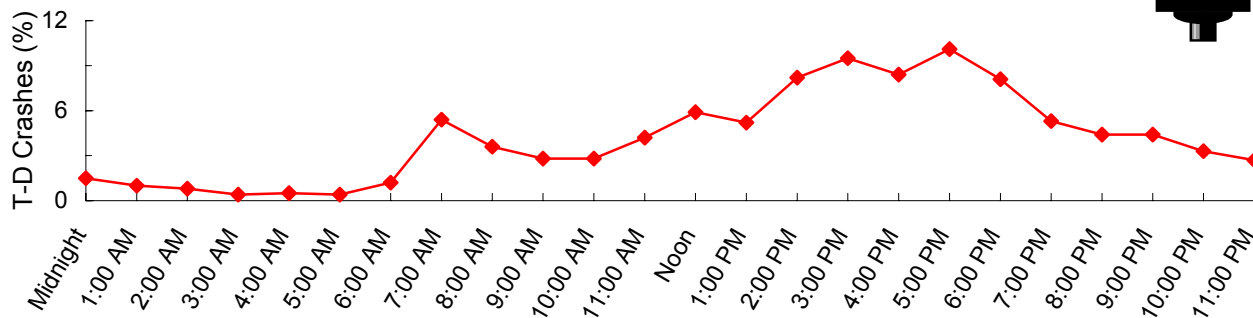


- Overall, "improper lookout" was the leading contributing factor for all teenage-driver crashes (26.4%).
- "Speed too fast" accounted for approximately one-quarter (24.4%) of the fatal teenage-driver crashes.
- Drowsy driving was also a significant contributing factor of fatal teenage-driver crashes. "Fatigued" or "asleep" accounted for 8.9% of fatal teenage-driver crashes.

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Time of Day Teenage-Driver Crashes Occurred (Utah 2004)



- Teenage-driver crashes peaked during after-school hours (2:00 pm to 6:00 pm).
- Another small peak occurred when teenage drivers were most likely going to school (7:00 am).

Counties with the Highest Percentage of Teenage-Driver Crashes (Utah 2004)

| County | All Crashes | Teenage Drivers | % Involving Teen Drivers | County | All Crashes | Teenage Drivers | % Involving Teen Drivers |
|------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Davis | 4,776 | 1,576 | 33.0% | Weber | 4,367 | 1,367 | 31.3% |
| Washington | 2,233 | 730 | 32.7% | Utah | 8,265 | 2,479 | 30.0% |
| Sanpete | 310 | 100 | 32.3% | Morgan | 177 | 51 | 28.8% |
| Cache | 2,244 | 710 | 31.6% | Statewide | 53,905 | 14,870 | 27.6% |

Graduated Driver Licensing Law

A graduated driver licensing law was enacted to address the concern of teenage driving and crashes. Graduated licensing regulations are in place for new drivers under the age of 18 years and not previously licensed in another state. First-time teenage drivers who apply for a drivers license in Utah must complete the following three steps to obtain a license:

Step 1. Obtain an instruction permit, which allows driving with a certified driving instructor, complete a driver education course and pass a written exam.

Step 2. After reaching age 15 years 9 months, obtain a practice permit which requires driving with a parent, guardian, or licensed over 21-year-old, and complete 40 hours of behind-the-wheel driving (at least 10 hours after dark).

Step 3. Complete a driving test (or tests) and obtain a provisional (under 21 years) "D" (passenger vehicle), or "M" (passenger vehicle plus motorcycle) license. The provisional license shows "under 21," has a distinctive color, and allows a lower threshold of points/citations before sanctioning compared to regular licenses.

Night-time Restrictions

Anyone under the age of 17 years may not drive from midnight to 5:00 am except: 1) with an over-21-year-old licensed driver; 2) for employment, or going to or from employment; 3) going to or from a religious or a school activity; 4) in a supervised agricultural operation; or 5) in an emergency.

Passenger Restrictions

For the first six months of licensure, teenage drivers can only drive other teens if there is an over-21-year-old driver in the front passenger seat of the vehicle. Teenage drivers can drive themselves or family members without this restriction.

Exceptions: Teenage drivers can drive teenage occupants to or from school, school activities, church activities, or agricultural work if he/she has a signed note from his/her parent or guardian.

Seatbelt Restrictions

All occupants under the age of 19 years must be properly restrained in a motor vehicle. This is a primary law which means a person may be stopped by a law enforcement officer solely for that offense.